

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend Paragraph [0123] to read as follows:

[0123] The abovementioned pick swing cam plate 138 can control the rotation of the regulating arm 231, rotation of the tension arm 115, rotation of the ~~lading~~ loading arm 256, and rotation of the pick arm 130, in accordance of the sliding movement thereof. As the drive mechanism for driving the pick swing cam plate 138, various known technologies can be applied. For example, as shown in FIG. 21 and FIG. 22, the following configuration is considered in which the pick swing cam plate 138 is slidingly moved by a combination of a motor M1, speed reduction mechanism, spur gears 111-1, 111-2, circular cam plate 104, link plate 119, and slide plate 137 provided in the chassis 101. Specifically, the motor M1 as a driving source is attached to a left side corner at the back of the chassis 101. The rotary drive power of the motor M1 is transmitted to the spur gears 111-1, 111-2 attached rotatably onto the chassis 101, via the speed reduction mechanism.

Please amend Paragraph [0161] to read as follows:

[0161] The regulating arm 231, which is positioned at the regulating position, is in a state in which the regulating section 231-A stands upright and is slightly sway from the outer edge of the disk D (in the normal state where the disk D is housed completely) inside the tray 250. Therefore, the regulating arm 231 abuts on the outer edge of the disk D displaced from the tray 250 due to a vibration or the like, without interrupting the up-and-down movement of the disk D, and thereby prevents the disk D from coming out of the tray 250. Particularly, since the rod-like regulating section 231-A is caused to stand upright, the disk D can be prevented from coming out of the tray 250 with only a small space required, and even when the edge of the

displaced disk D contacts with the regulating section 231-A at the regulating position, the [[a]] recording surface is prevented from damage.